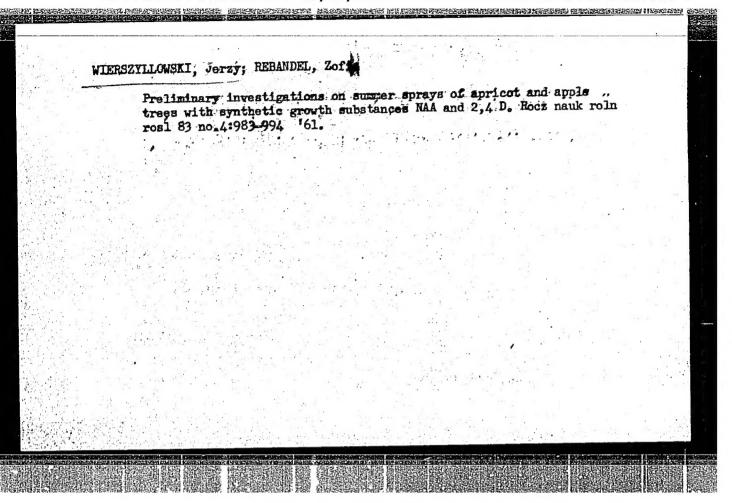
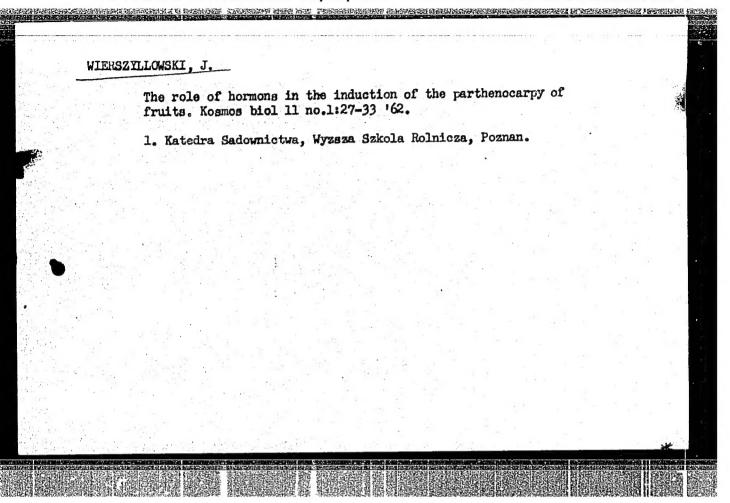
WIERSZYLLOWSKI, Jerzy Uptake of water and synthetic growth substances (IAA,2,4-D) by dormant and stratified pear seeds. Rocz nauk roln rosl 83 no.3: 549-586 '61.





POLAND

WIERSZYLLOWSKI J., REBANDEL Z., BABILAS W. Department of Pomology at the College of Agriculture (Zaklad Sadownictwa Wyzszej Szkoly Rolniczej), Poznan.

"Influence of 2,4,5-T and Gibrescol on the Shedding of Fruit and yield of the Black Spaniard Sour Cherry".

Warsaw, <u>Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences</u>, <u>Serie des Sciences Biologiques Vol XI</u>, No 4, 1963; pp 191-197.

Abstract [English article, Russian summary]: The authors report on the results of experiments conducted over one year in applying 2,4,5-T and gibrescol preparates to sour cherries. Various concentrations were tested over varying periods of time. It was found, that both preparates retarded the shedding of fruits and increased the fertility of the Black Spaniard cherry. The effectiveness of the preparates depends chiefly on their concentration, period and frequency of application. While 2,4,5-T speeded up the ripening by 19 days, gibrescol delayed it by 7 - 25 days; the fruits obtained were parthenocarpic, their size was equal or smaller than that of the controlled crops and they showed a favorable pip to fruit weight ratio. Seventeen bibliographical references are listed: 4 Polish and 13 English (USA, England).

ZAIESKI, Karol; WIERSZYLLOWSKI, Jerzy; REBANDEL, Zofia; HOLUBOWICZ, Tadeusz

Control of apple scab (Venturia inaequalis Cke. Wint.) by
foliar spraying with urea and urea mixed with Bordeaux
mixture. Prace nauk roln i lesn 12 no.1:3-40 '62.

1. Chair of Pomology, Higher School of Agriculture, Poznan.

WIERSZYLLGMSKI, Jerzy; REBANDEL, Zofia; BABILAS, Walenty

Experiments in applying chemical substances as a control of dropping plum sets. Prace nauk roln i lesn 12 no.1:41-46 62.

1. Ghair of Pomology, Higher School of Agriculture, Poznan.

WIERSZYLLOMSKI, Jerzy, doc. dr; BABILAS, Walenty; BELEC, Anna

Certain changes occurring in zeeds of Prunus cerasifera
var. divaricata Bailey during the stratification process
under 600; Steady temperature. Proce nauk roln i lesn 14
no.3:229-246 '63 [publ. '64).

1. Department of Pomology, College of Agriculture, Foznan.
Head: Doc. Dr J. Wierszyllowski.

WIERSZYLLOWSKI, J.; HOLUBOWICZ, T.

Respiration intensity of dormant and growing apple flower buds of the James Grieve variety. Acta agrobot 14 no.1:257-274 '63.

1. Department of Pomology, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

KAMIENIECKA, Zofia; STRUGALSKA, Halina; WIERZBICKA, Irena

Ataxia-telesnglectasis syndrome. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat.
Pol. 14 no.32539-540 My-Je v64

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz).

BRZEZINSKA, Irena; LASKOWSKA, Danuta; WIERZBICKI, Tadeusz

Attempted chlorprothixene (taraxan) therapy of amential and catatoric conditions. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no.1:159-162 Ja-F '64.

1. Z Panstwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych "Kochanowka" w Lodzi (Dyrektor: lek. med. T. Wierzbicki).

WIERZCHOWSKI, J.: CZARNOWSKA, W.: SZYNIKOWSKI, J.

Hygienic evaluation of baby-food mixtures prepared in milk kitchens. P 267

ROCZNIKI (Panstwewy Zaklad Higieny) Warsaw/ Vol. 9, no. 3, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

WIERZCHOWSKI K.L.; SHUGAR, D.

Further studies on the photochemistry of pyrimidines, with special reference to 5-and 6-substituted derivatives in relation to photo-reactivation in the T-even bacteriophages. Acta biochim.polon. 7 no.1:63-84 160.

1. Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa (PYRIMIDINES chem.)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)
(LIGHT)

KUNICKA, Ann; OZIEMSKA, Halina; WIERUCHOWA, Maria

Agglutinin level in diphtheria. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 11 no.2:173-177 1957.

Zaklad Mikrobiologii Immunologii Instytutu Matki i Dziecks.
 Warszawa, ul. Kasprzaka 17.
 (DIPHTHERIA, immunology, agglutinin level, review (Pol))

COUNTRAL TOTAL OF THE COUNTRAL TOTAL OF THE COUNTRAL TOTAL OF THE COUNTRAL OF

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their

Amlications. Instruments and Automation.

ABS. JOUR. : RZikhim., No 19,1959, No. 68183

AUTHOR : Fierusz, A. INSATTAUE

MILL : Trends in the Development of Measurements and

Control.

ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1952, 11, No 10, 335

ABSTRACT

: In the instrumentation and automation of technological processes the following trends in the
construction of measuring devices (MD) have been
taking place: 1. The employment of electronic and
magnetic amplifyers for the purpose of increasing
sensitivity and accuracy of the measurements.
2. The utilization of MD with high speed reaction
respondes compatible in combination with fast—
-acting controlers. 3. Stricter requirements with
regard to the explosion-resistance imposed by
their use in the chemical industry, that affect

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COUNTRY CASEGORY :

11

ABS. JOUR.

: RZhKhim., No 19 1959, No. 68123

AUTHOR

INSTITUTE

TITLE

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con!d enot only the structural characteristics of Md, but also the selection of the measuring method.

4. An exclusive use of the remote type MD with the meximum centralization of miniature type indicating and controlling instruments. 5. Standardization and introduction of the same type MD for different measurments. 6. The automation of measurments encountered in blending or halancing a provision for recording of the measured narameters in terms of a numerical system on a magnetic, merforated or on a maper tape which could be fed into a computing device.

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CCUNTRY CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR.

: RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68183

AUTHOR THE TOTAL

D. ELB

ORIG. PUB.

ABSTRACT Con's 7. Kormalization of the level of incoming signals from the impulse transmitting elements and rectinities, for example up to 0.2 - 1.0 atm. for the electrical type. -- Yu. Skoretskiy

Card:

3/3

WIERUSZ, Alfred, dr inz.

The first digital machine in Polish industry. Chemik 15 no.6:206-207 Je '62.

1. Prosynchem, Gliwice.

33738

11.9600

P/046/62/007/001/004/006 D256/D304

AUTHOR:

Wierusz, Andrzej

TITLE:

Technological study of liquid sodium systems

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 47-49

TEXT: Preliminary experiments on liquid sodium cooling systems are reported. It is stated that the experiments were conducted in order to obtain information concerning the following problems: 1) Methods of efficiently sealing the liquid sodium systems; 2) purification and handling of liquid sodium; 3) methods of measuring liquid sodium parameters; 4) construction of the essential elements of the system; 5) safety measures. A 12 liter liquid sodium system was assembled, the max. rate of flow of the liquid sodium being 1.5 m/sec, and the temperature of the liquid sodium was varied from 200 to 500 C. The following results obtained are stated to be most important: 1) Purification of sodium. A cold trap sodium filter was devised, capable of reducing the contents of oxygen from the initial value of 0.23% to 0.06%. 2) Purification of argon. The oxygen

Card 1/2

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P/046/62/007/001/004/006 D256/D304

Technological study of ...

impurity of the commercial argon was reduced to 0.00015%. 3) Investigation of a single-phase conduction pump for liquid sodium. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut badan jądrowych PAN, Warszawa, zakład Inżynierii

Reaktorowej (Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Acade-

my of Sciences; Department of Reactor Engineering, Warsaw)

V

SUBMITTED:

November, 1961

Card 2/2

	, 22502-66
A	UTHOR: Taube, Mieczyslaw; Wierusz, Andrzej; Kowalew, Andrzej; Mielcarski, Mieczyslaw
0	RG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw ITIE: Concept of a fast breeder reactor with fused salt fuel and boiling mercury WARS'
s	OURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 9-10, 1965, 637
A	OPIC TAGS: fast reactor, breeder reactor, plutonium compound, uranium compound, iquid metal cooled reactor, mercury SSTRACT: The fast breeder concept using a fused fuel of 239PuCl ₃ , 238UCl ₃ , NaCl, and
	orig. art. in Eng. / NAT
3(JB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 08Dec65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001
Cai	3 1/1 BK

WIERUSZ, Andrzej

Technological research on liquid sodium. Nukleonika 7 no.1:47-49 162.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych PAN, Warszawa, Zaklad Insynierii Reaktorowej

WIERUSZ, Lech

Use of metal in the treatment of paralysis of the foot in children. Chir. narz. ruchu ortop. polska 19 no.4:355-357 1954.

1. Z Panstwowego Zakladu Leczneczo-Wychowawczego dlia Dzieci Kalekich w Swiebodzinie. Dyrektor: dr med. L.Wierusz. (PARALYSIS.

foot, surg., intramedullary nailing)
(FOOT, paralysis,
surg., intramedullary nailing)

WIERUSZ, Lech

On the problem of surgical therapy of paralytic talipes equinovarus in children. Chir.narz.ruchu 24 no.4:287-292 159.

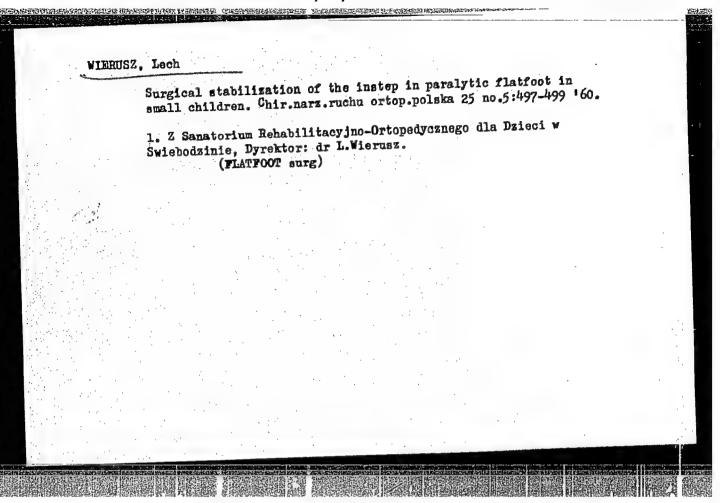
1. Z Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjno-Ortopedycznego dla Dzieci w Swiebodzinie Dyrektor: dr L. Wierusz. (CLUBFOOT surg)

WIERUSZ, Lech Subcondylar corrective osteotomy of the tibia. Chir.narz.ruchu 25 no.4:351-354 60.

1. Z Sanatorium Rhabilitacyjno-Ortopedycznego dla Dzieci w Swiebodzinie Dyrektor: dr L.Wierusz.

(KNEE fract & disloc)

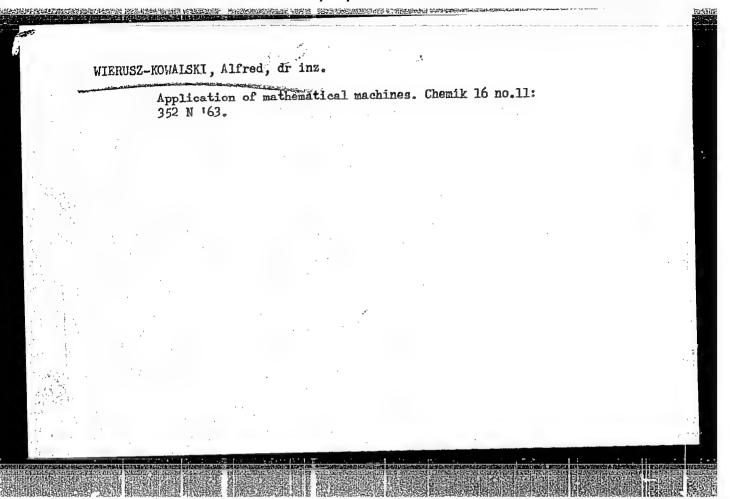
(POLIOMYELITIS compl)



WIERUSZ KOWAISKI, Alfred, dr inz.

Determination of the dynamic characteristics of feedback systems by the correlation and spectral analysis methods. Automatyka Gliwice no.1:185-198 '61.

1. Osrodek Maszyn Matematycznych Prosynchem, Gliwice.

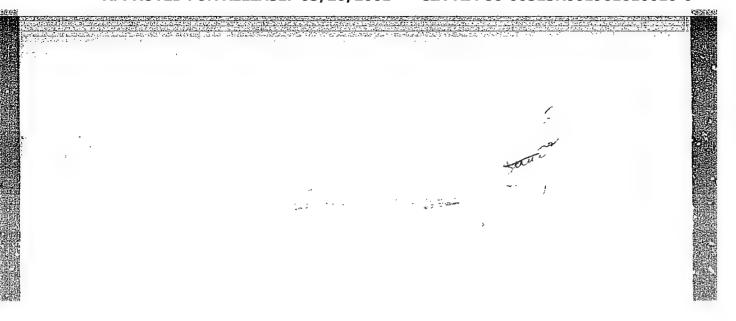


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961610010-6"

WIERUSZ-KCHALSKI, J.

"Higher Technical Studies by Correspondence." P. 75. (PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, Vol. 75, No. 2, Feb. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961610010-6

WIERUSZ*KOWALSKI, J.

WIERUSZ-KOWALSKI, J. Refining of metals; new achievements. p. 289

Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1956 CHEMIK SCIENCE Warszawa, Poland

Ao: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

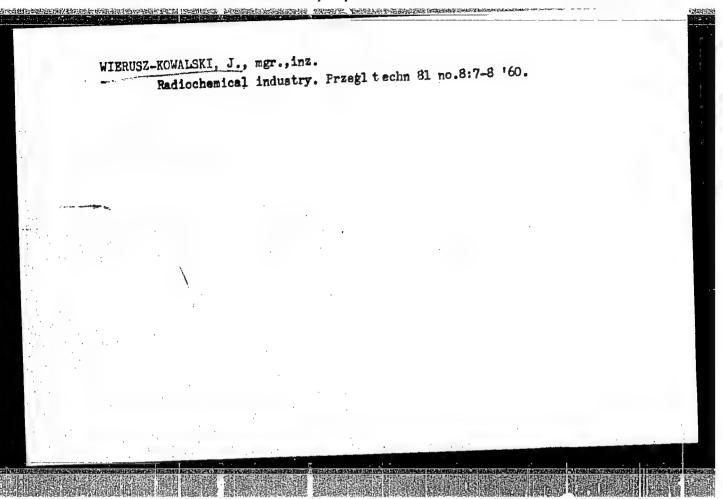
WIFRUSZ-KOWALSKI, J.

Some Polish measuring and laboratory instruments. p. 421.

NOVA TECHNIKA. (Ceskoslovenska vedeckyo-technicke spolecnost) Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 9, (September) 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961610010-6"

14(5),25(5)

P/005/60/000/13/011/040 DO13/D049

AUTHOR:

Wierusz-Kowalski, J., Master of Engineering

TITLE:

World's Petrochemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Techniczny, 1960, Nr 13, pp 16-18

ABSTRACT:

This article is based on Polish and foreign sources, and deals with the history and development of the petrochemical industry in Western countries, the USSR, and Poland. The author describes some new technical achievements in this field, directions, and tendencies of further development of the petrochemical industry in various countries during the coming years. In the future the development of the Polish chemical industry will be based on natural gas and crude oil products and semiproducts. According to the Polish current 5-year economic development plan, the chemical industry will consume 6 times more natural gas than presently (chiefly pro-

Card 1/3

P/005/60/000/13/011/040 D013/D049

World's Petrochemical Industry

duced by the ZPA (Nitrogen Compounds Plant) in Tarnów). The production of synthetic ammonia, plastics; and semiproducts for the entire synthetic fiber production will be based on natural gas. The development plan of the petrochemical industry will be based on the decomposition or catalytic processing method (cracking) of crude oil fractions, in conjunction with the crude oil processing complex which will be built in Płock. Initially, an oil refinery, and later a petrochemical plant will be built in Płock. The complex will be supplied with crude oil by an oil pipeline (under construction) from the USSR. The petrochemical plant will procude polyethene, polypropylene, ethylene oxide, butadiene, phenol, acetone, alkyl-aryl-sulphamiane (sic), and other products. The oil refinery in Czechowice will be expanded, and will operate a petrochemical cal section. According to the Soviet 7-year economic

Card 2/3

 P/005/60/000/13/011/040 D013/D049

World's Petrochemical Industry

development plan in the field of chemical industry, firstly crude oil and natural gas carbohydrides will be the basic raw material for plastics production. Each Soviet oil processing plant should produce, beside liquid fuel and oils, carbohydride raw material for production of polyethene, polypropylene, butadiene, styrene, polyvinyl chloride, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber, detergent, and many other products. The rest of this article pertains to news items from Western countries. There are 3 photographs, and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

 (5-2, 21-4)

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P/005/60/000/14/015/041 D012/D025

AUTHOR:

Wierusz-Kowalski, J. Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Petrochemistry at the 5th Crude Oil World Congress

PERIODICAL:

Przegląd Techniczny, 1960, Nr 14, pp 20-21

ABSTRACT:

This article reviews the outcome of the 5th Crude Oil World Congress held from 23 May to 5 June 1959 in New York. The author generally describes Western achievements and new trends in petrochemistry, and the application of nuclear energy for various petrochemical processes. His summarized description is based on a German language article titled "Petrochemie und Kernenergie auf dem 5. Welt-Erdoel Kongress" (Petrochemistry and Nuclear Energy at the 5th Crude Oil World Congress), published in the West German periodical "Chemische Industrie" Nr 11/1959, and in a special issue of the "Przegląd Techniczny", devoted to crude oil and fuel problems in Poland. A new production

Card 1/3

P/005/60/000/14/015/041 D012/D025

Petrochemistry at the 5th Crude Oil World Congress

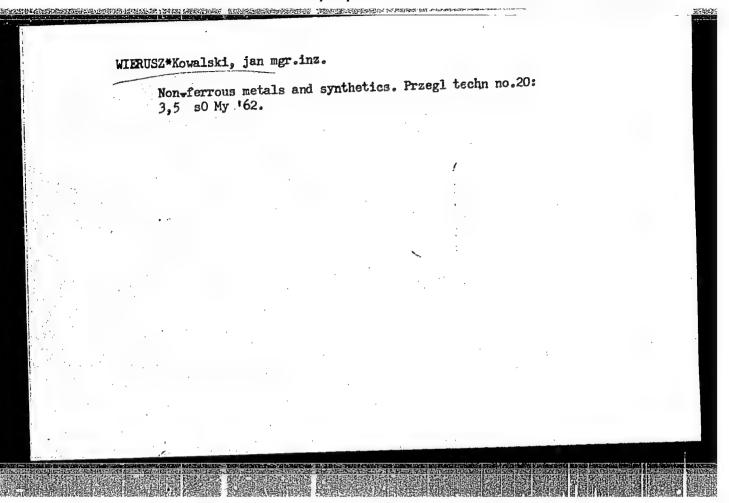
method of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons utilized as basic materials in various chemical synthesis, has been worked out in the USSR. In this process, light benzenes and crude oil residues were applied as the basic raw materials. Temperatures during the reaction progress vary from 630 to 700 C. A novelty in this method is the application of granulated coke which, mixed up with the basic raw materials, acts as a heat conveying agent. This mixture is fed into an apparatus, where the proper reaction follows. The obtained end-products (according to the basic materials used), are ethylene, propylene and butylene. At comparatively low production costs, synthesized gas (a mixture of hydrogen and carbon-monoxide) can be obtained from natural gas, which is one of the basic materials utilized for various chemical synthesis, known as the Fischer-Tropsch reaction. The latter method has been previously applied

Card 2/3

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Petrochemistry at the 5th Crude Oil World Congress
for fuel synthesis, in which coal was used as the Card 3/3

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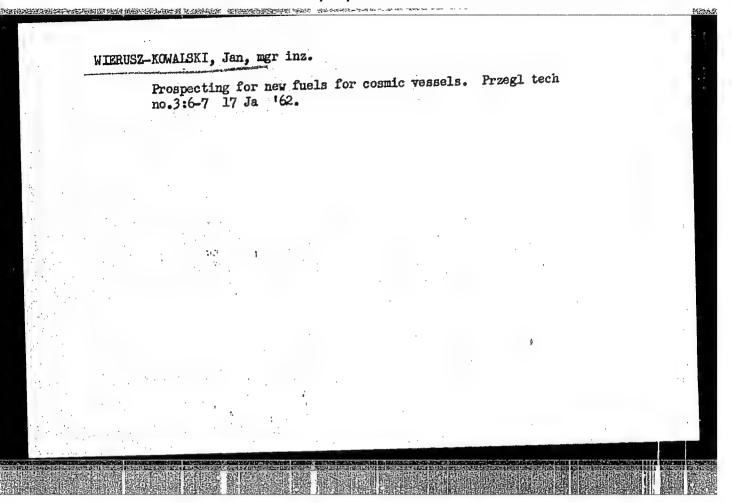


WIERUSZ-KOWALSKI, J., mgr. ins.

Neutralization of radicactive by-products of the atomic industry. Przegl techn 79 no.13:581-584 Je 58.

WIERUSZ-KCWAISKI, Jan, mgr. inz.

Beryllium and its application. Przegl techn no.46:4-5 16 N 160.

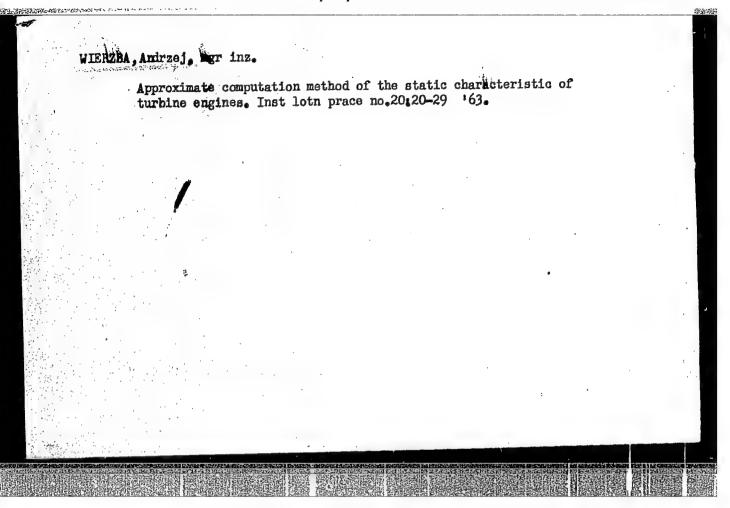


WIERUSZ-KCMAISKI, J., mgr inz.

Prospects in the field of establishing an "industry of scientific research." Przegl techn no.33:3 18 Ag '62.

WIERUSZ-KONAISKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Proteins and vitamins from mineral oil. Przegl techn 84 no.33:7
18 Ag 163.



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P/021/60/000/009/001/001 A105/A026

9,5300

AUTHOR:

Wierzba, Henryk, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Card 1/3

Design of Light Condensers

PERIODICAL: Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, 1960, No. 9, pp. 355 - 359

TEXT: The artical deals with two types of light condensers, i.e., one built on a glass plate with the electroluminophore resting on organic resin, and another one resting on anorganic glass. Figure 1 shows the composition of a light condenser. Figure 2 shows an illuminated (a) and a non-illuminated (b) light condenser. Electroluminophore placed between 2 electrodes, connected with alternating current, emits light in spectral waves, normally visible. Figure 3 shows light in the shape of lightnings, corresponding to changes of current direction of 65 cps frequency. High-frequency lightnings are not discernable by the human eye. This interdependency is shown in Figures 4 and 5. The electroluminophore should have the following properties: emission of spectral light when connected with a-c electrodes; emission should start with 220 v and 50 cps frequency, low conductance and long durability. Figure 7 shows spectral waves of an electroluminophore Zn S/Cu Pb with variable contents of Cu, changing the color of light from blue to green. The layer of

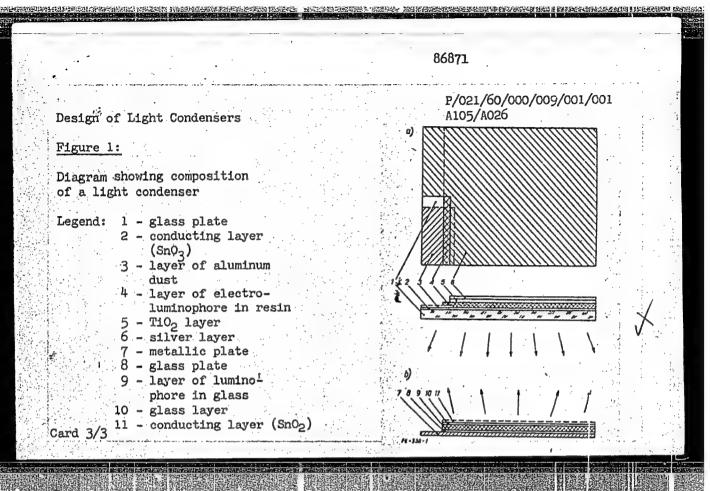
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P/021/60/000/009/001/001 A105/A026

Design of Light Condensers

electroluminophore is applied to an SnO₂ electrode in formaldehyde or polystyrene resin, because of their high dielectric and moisture resistance. Glass used for melting with luminophore must not be contaminated by Ni, Co, Fe, Pb, As or their compounds. Melting temperature must be 650 - 800°C. The best composition (in weight %) is: 26.4% pure quartz sand, 21% borax, 10.5% carbonate of sodium, 7.5% nitrate of soda, 8.6% calcium fluoride, 26.0% carbonate of barium. These components are melted at 1,000°C, poured into water and milled. The following ingredients are added: 100 g melted glass, 7 g cleaned kaolin, o.25 g borax, 1.5 g molybdenum sulphide, 1.0 g trivalent antimony, 38.0 g distilled water. After milling and drying this compound is used for making glass plates. The use and technical properties of light condensers will be described in the next article. There are 7 figures and 18 references: 1 Soviet, 3 Polish, 3 German, 1 French, 10 English.

Card 2/3



WOJCIECHOMSKI, Jerzy; WIERZBA, Henryk

The electroluminescent digital indicator. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.8:476-478 Ag ¹62.

1. Katedra Radiotechniki, Politechnika, Warszawa.

WIERZBA, Henryk; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Jerzy

Obtaining semiconductive transparent layers made of titanium dioxide on glass. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.12:688-691 D 162.

1. Katedra Radiotechniki, Politechnika, Warszawa.

P/053/62/000/012/003/011 E071/E451

AUTHORS: Wierzba, Henryk, Wojciechowski, Jerzy

TITLE: The preparation of semiconducting transparent

coatings from titanium dioxide on glass

PERIODICAL: Przeglad elektroniki, no.12, 1962, 688-691

The object of the work was to obtain semiconducting layers TEXT: on glass with properties similar to those of tin oxide (SnOx), which could withstand the action of hydrogen sulphide above 400°C. This was needed for the subsequent synthesis of luminescent zinc sulphide in the gaseous phase and its deposition on to glass plates covered with a conducting layer. On the basis of the literature data, titanium dioxide was chosen for the purpose. The synthesis and deposition of TiO2 on to glass plates was tried from a) liquid phase (similar to the production of SnO films) and b) gaseous phase. a) A solution of titanium tetrachloride in isopropyl alcohol was sprayed on to a glass plate heated to 400°C. Coatings so produced were non-uniform and the method was rejected. b) Titanium tetrachloride vapour was hydrolysed with water vapour (air humidity) with the formation of titanium hydroxide, which was Card 1/3

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P/053/62/000/012/003/011 E071/E451

The preparation of ...

dehydrated at 200°C to titanium dioxide, both reactions taking place simultaneously. It was found that the best coatings are obtained by continuing the deposition until three changes of an interference colour (e.g. red) took place. The quality of the coatings depends on the rate of deposition (a slow deposition is better) and air humidity (should be above 70 to 80%). The coated plate is 90% transparent. In order to induce conductivity the coating was submitted to a partial reduction with hydrogen at 400°C (3 to 4 min). The resistance of the coatings so obtained Similar results were was of the order of 2000 to 5000 Ω /square. obtained by reduction with hydrogen sulphide at 500 to 550°C. The best conductivity of the coatings was obtained when they were activated simultaneously with the synthesis and deposition of the In this way coatings with a luminofor film on to the coating. resistance of 300 to 3000 $\Omega/{
m square}$ and 70 to 90% transparency were obtained. The coated plates should be stored in a reducing atmosphere, otherwise their conductivity slowly decreases. appearance of conductivity is explained by a partial reduction of The coatings produced were resistant to the action Ti02 to Ti203. Card 2/3

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T)	ne preparation of	P/053/62/000/012/003/011 E071/E451	
o i	f hydrogen sulphide even at 600°C.	There are 2 figures.	•
A	SSOCIATION: Katedra Radiotechniki Pol (Department of Radio-engi	clitechniki Warszawskiej gineering, Warsaw Polytechnic)	

P/053/63/000/001/004/007 E075/E436

AUTHOR: Wierzba, Henryk

TITLE: Synthesis of electroluminophors

PERIODICAL: Przeglad elektroniki, no.1, 1963, 33-37

TEXT: The author investigated the following aspects of the preparation of luminophors: 1) two-stage thermal crystallization of electroluminophors by the method of A.M.McKeag et al (Journ. Electrochemic, Soc., v.104, 1957, 41); 2) development of a crystallization method for very fine-grained luminophors; 3) development of a method for the preparation of luminophors for layers with a given impedance. Thermally recrystallized ZnS was mixed with ZnO, NH₄CI and CuSO₄ and recrystallized at 600°C for 4 hours. ZnO had negligible effect on the color and luminescence but the effect of Cl ions on these properties was considerable. The blue luminescence of the luminophor prepared from the mixed compounds was higher by an order of magnitude than that of the luminophor prepared by H.A.Homer's method (Journ, Electrochemic, Soc., v.100, 1953, 566). The luminophors were also prepared by the method of direct single crystallization. Dry ZnS was mixed with ZnO, NH₄Cl and CuSO₄, as activator, followed by baking at 800°C Card 1/2

P/053/63/000/001/004/007

Synthesis of electroluminophors E075/E436

for 4 hours, cooling and washing. Fine grains were obtained by crystallization at a low temperature 700 to 750°C for 12 hours. The impedance of the luminophors depended on the quantity of CuS which remained on the crystal surfaces. The excess of CuS was removed by washing with 10% KCN containing H₂O₂. The luminophor layers in electroluminescence cells had the impedance of 13.3 MΩ. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Radiotechniki Politechniki Warszawskiej (Institute of Radioengineering Warsaw Polytechnic)

PASZKOWSKI, B.; SWIT, A.; WOJCIECHOWSKI, J.; WIERZBA, H.

Two-layer solid-state image converter. Bul. Ac.Pol. tech.11. no.5:259-262 '63.

1. Chair of Electronic Devices, Technical University, Warsaw. Presented by J. Groszkowski.

PACZKOWSKI, Bohdan; SWIT, Alfred; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Jerzy; WIERZBA, Henryk
Double-layer semiconductor image converter. Przegl elektroniki 4
no.8:459-461 Ag '63.

1. Katedra Radiotechniki, Politechnika, Warszawa.

L 38137-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001786

and \triangle H is the increment of the externally applied field. Toroidal square hysterists are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure (the parameter is magnetization field pursuant shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure (the parameter is magnetization field pursuant samplitude). It is evident that μ_{ir} depends weakly on \triangle B. For magnetizing fields exceeding 0.3 cersteds, the increment of μ_{ir} is small. The essential fact is the significant increase in instantaneous permittivity compared with the average instantaneous reversible permittivity measured under static conditions as shown in Fig. 2 of the Englosure. The results obtained are interpreted on the basis of the displacement mechanism of 180-degree walls. The author thanks Prof. Orig. art. bas: 7 figures and 5 formulas.

Orig. art. bast 7 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra teletransmis; preasudowe; Politechnic (Glanskie)

(Wire telecommunication department, Gdansk polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 KNCL: 02 SE CODE: EG, E4.

NO REF SOV; 000 OTHER: 012

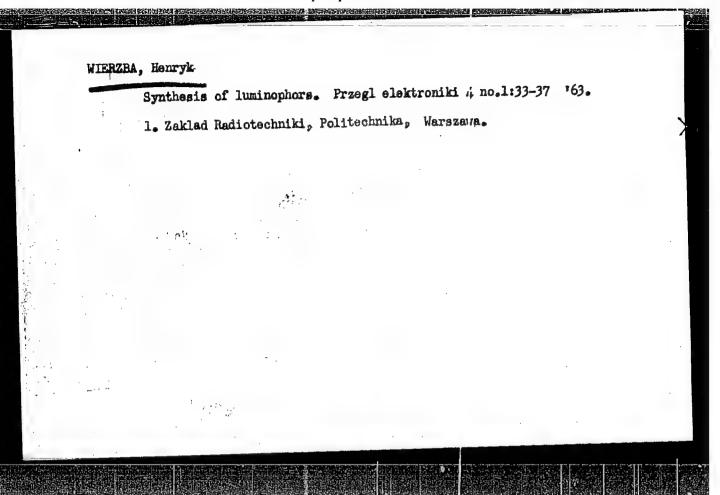
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GORAL, A.; WIERZBA, H.

Some results of instantaneous reversible permeability investigations on square-hysteresis loop ferrite cores. Bul Ao Pol Tech 12 no.9: 675-679 '164.

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1. 20184-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-AP5021802 SOURCE CODE: PO/2053/65/000/007/0346/0352 42 AUTHOR: Wierzba, H. B ORG: Danzig Polytechnical School, Wire Communication Department (Politechnika Gdanska Katedra Teletransmisji Przewodowej TITLE: Microsignal method for measuring complex permeability SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 7, 1965, 346-352 TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, magnetic permeability, permeability measurement. measurement ABSTRACT: The complex permeability of an equivalent circuit of a magnetic core with winding was measured by the thermal noise power method. A comparison of the results with those obtained by the bridge method showed them to be in good agreement. The good agreement in the results justifies the use of bridge measurements as a basis for planning magnetic circuits with very low fields. "The author thanks Docent Dr. Arkadiusz Goral for his discussions and comments on this work." Orig. art. has: formulas and 6 figures. SUB CODE: 09 SUBM DATE: 03Sep64 OTH REF: 004 621.318 UDC:



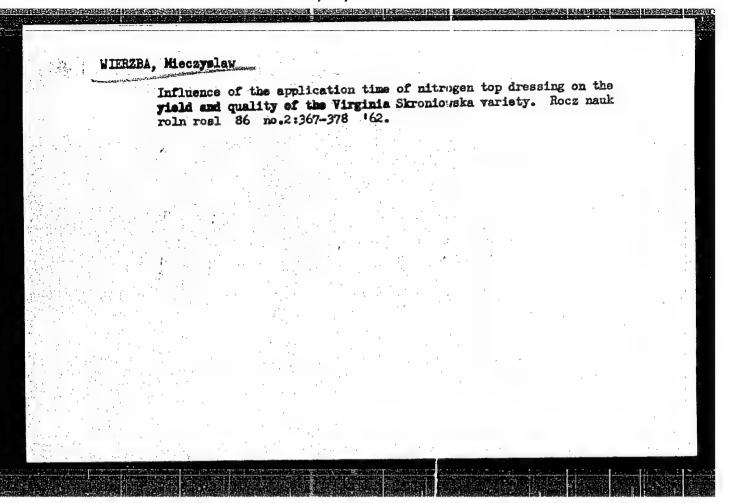
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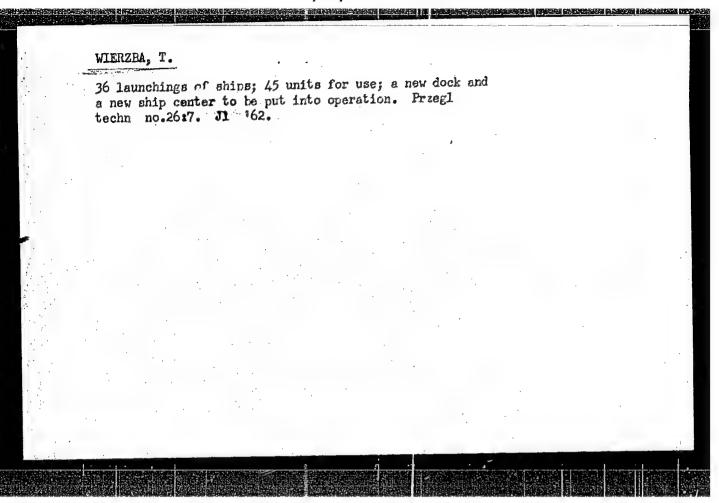
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Research on the limitation of the quantity of hardwood used for drying and smoking Kentucky tobacco leaves. Rocz nauk roln rosl 81 no.4: 991-1003 60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Centralne Laboratorium Przemyslu Tytoniowego w Krakowie-Czyzynach.

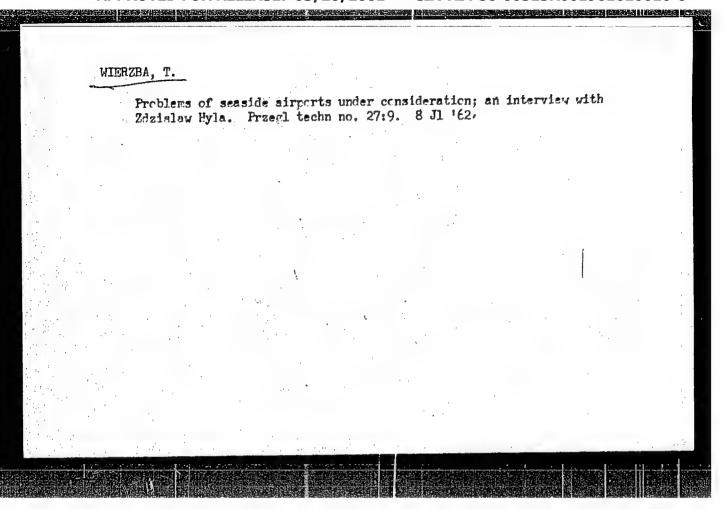
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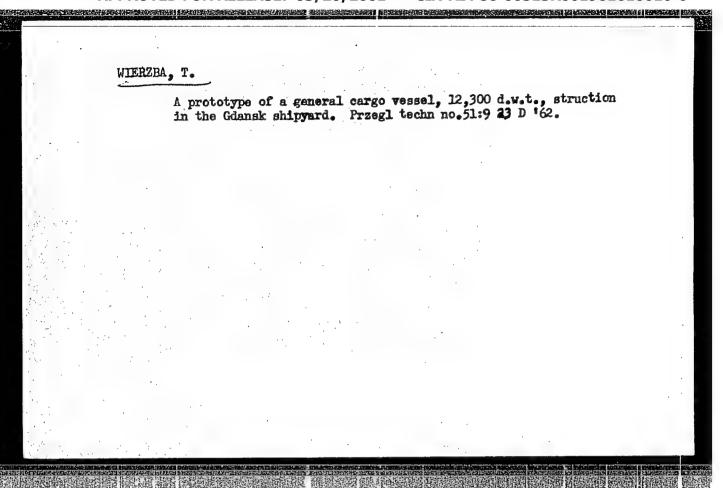


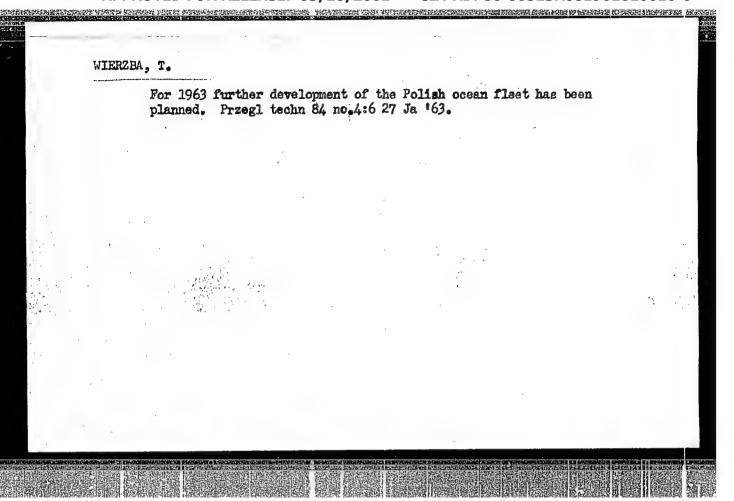
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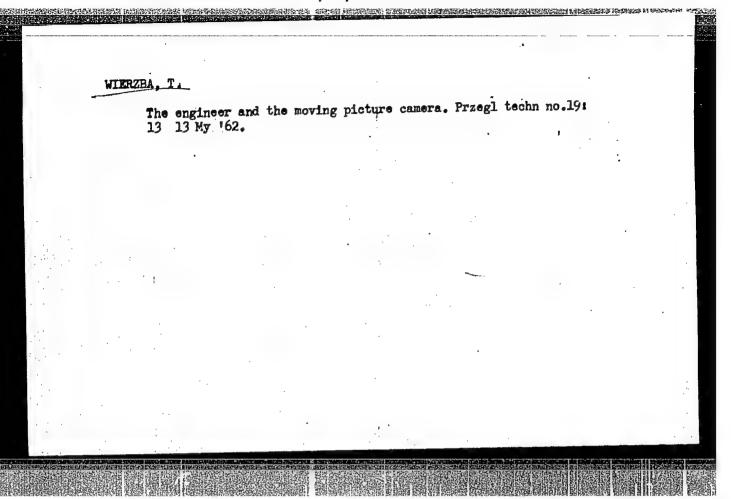
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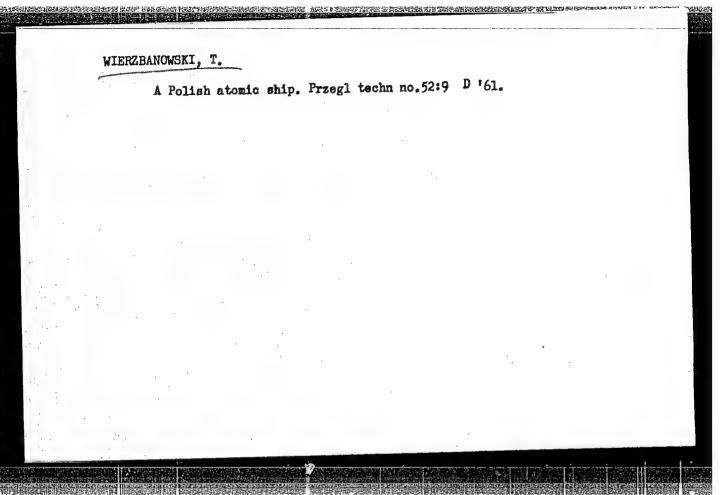


Achievements and prospects of the ship designers of the Central Ship Designing no.1, in Danzig. Przegl techn no.29:4-5. Jl 162.							
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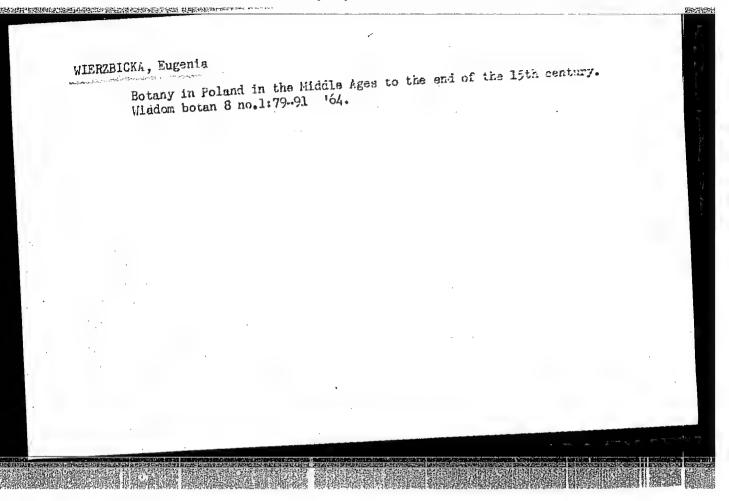






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		East European	Vol. 3, No. 3 /Library of Congre	ss. March	1953, U nc



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Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych w Poznaniu.
(AMINO ACIDS) (ENTHROCYTES) (LABOR)
(INFANT NEWBORN) (MATERNAL FETAL EXCHANGE)

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1. Z Odds. Neur. Sspitala im. dr. J. Babinskiego w Lodsi;
ordynator; dr. Leon Prusak is Laboratorium tegos sspitala;
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kier. mgr Stefan Zimny. Lods, ul. Sienkiewicza 29, m 13.

(MERVOUS SYSTEM, Riseases,
ther., autohemother. with hemolysed blood. (Pol))
(SEROTHERAPY,
autohemother. with hemolysed blood in dis. of nervous
system. (Pol))

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Painful form of disseminated sclerosis. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.5: 174-175 3 Feb 58.

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(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, compl.

bachache, case reports (Pol))

(RACHACHE, etiol. & pathogen.

multiple sclerosis, case reports (Pol))

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isoniazid, attempted suicides, causing status epilepticus, case reports (Pol))

(ISONIAZID, pois causing status epilepticus in attempted suicides, case reports (Pol))

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Cyclops bo 143-157 • (C	ohater Kozm. in a ne 60. yclops)	ew biotope. Pol	skie arch hydrobiol ((EEAI 10:
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1. Department of Experimental Hydrobiology, Nencki Institute, Warsaw.

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GODIEWSKI, Jozef; BORODAJ, Maria; KORNOBIS, Krystyna; WIERZBICKA, Stefania; ZEMAN, Fryderyka

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(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in infant and child,

neurovegetative reactions)
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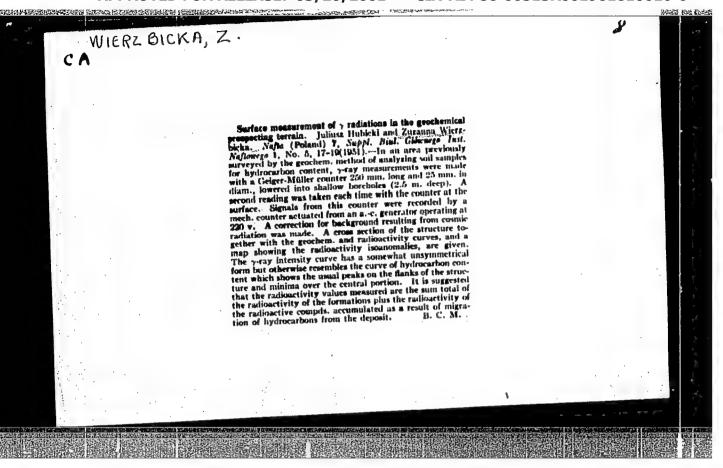
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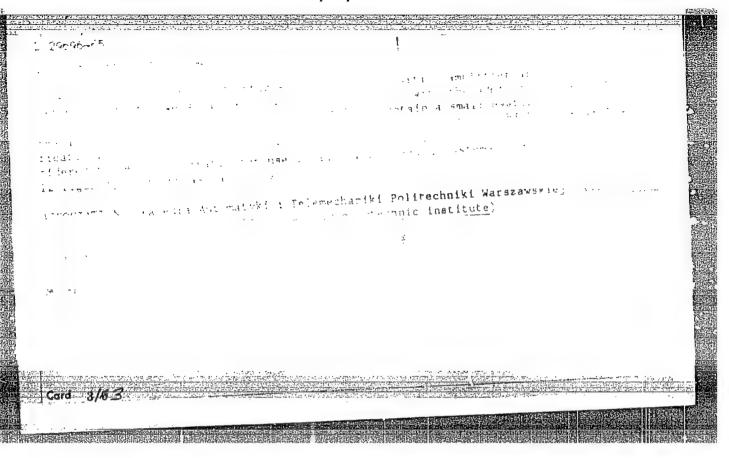
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1. Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Silesian Technical University, Gliwice.

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1. Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Solences, Warsaw, and Silesian Technical University, Gliwice.



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"New materials from waste wood", p. 20 (Przemysl Drzewny, Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Warszawa)

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